

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

## Miscellaneous and Washington News.

## Longfellow Wins the Lexington Race.

## Visitors to the Cincinnati Exposition.

## WASHINGTON.

## THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

## Ex-Paymaster Ledyard a Defendant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Pool and Representative Buckley and Breck who are constituting a sub-committee of the Kuklux Investigating Committee, met to-day to examine and digest a mass of evidence furnished by executive officers of the Southern States, concerning their finance, election, laws, &c., in order to report to the full committee of 27, which is soon to meet. The sub-committee finds to-day that several Governors have failed to furnish information requested by the Chairman of the full Committee and reports upon matters above indicated, will be incomplete unless such information is communicated without further delay.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The people of Cardiff are intensely indignant at the landing of the American ship *Lorelat* with cholera.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The police who failed to enforce the edict against gambling houses have been dismissed.

AMSTERDAM has entirely recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The steamer *Juniata*, recently ashore off the coast of Florida has arrived. The damage is not serious, but she will go into the docks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Major John Ledyard Hodge, Paymaster of the United States Army, is sent to Fort McHenry for solitary confinement, charged with a heavy defalcation, the amount of which certainly is \$500,000, and probably more.

The Attorney General decides that the Government has no priority over private creditors of insolvent national banks. The question grew out of the First National Bank of New Orleans, which failed in 1867.

## FOREIGN.

## RECESS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

## The Bucharest Riot—Thiers' Message.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 13.—The committee of the Assembly agreed to report in favor of a recess. Thiers' message to the Assembly urges the adoption of a provisional increase of taxes; regrets the weariness of members and the approaching vacation; thinks it best that the Chambers separate and meet only by day. He relies on the patriotism of the country to preserve perfect tranquility, which France needs to revive her credit.

M. D'Almeida, nephew of the late statesman, will probably be the French Minister to Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 4 o'clock.—Rothschilds' filly, Hanna, won the St. Leger and Alcock races at the Doncaster races to-day; Victor, second; Kingwood, third.

The Mont Cenis tunnel is opened; trains pass without delay.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13.—The riot is over.

It was reported that the Jews had sacrificed a Christian child. The government interfered and arrested the leader. Attempts were made to renew the disturbance.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is announced that 35 colliers and iron workers in Monmouthshire, Wales, are about to strike for an advance of ten per cent. on their wages.

SALESBURG, Sept. 13.—It has been decided by Prince Bismarck, Count Von Bismarck and the other diplomats who remained here after the departure of the Emperor William and Francis Joseph, to suppress the International Society and to settle finally the Schleswig question.

## HOME NEWS.

## THE LEXINGTON RACES.

## Longfellow Again Victorious.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13.—Longfellow beat Pilgrim in two mile heats; time, 3:38—3:38. Planet won the three-quarter mile dash; time, 1:18.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Eleven thousand people attended the Exposition. New England and the South contributed the larger part of fabrics; Georgia and South Carolina furnishing a much greater portion. North Carolina and Tennessee are both represented, especially in brown sheetings. Georgia sends sheetings, tickings, osanburgs and warps.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Sun* reports intense excitement in the post office circle, over an alleged defalcation in the money order department. The *Sun's* article mentions John W. Norton, and places the swindle at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Norton, however, is a man of wealth, and compounded with the Government and resigned.

John Moore, a clerk, was detected in opening letters, and is held in \$10,000 bail. He has been in the post office twenty-five years, and owns valuable property.

Other employees are suspected of similar crimes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Illinois Episcopal Convention passed the following additional section to the constitution:

"No clergyman shall resort to civil courts to arrest or avoid ecclesiastical proceedings against him, under penalty of suspension *ipso facto*."

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It is stated that Recorder Parsons, of Long Island City, will be impeached for a misappropriation of money.

The *Sun* says it is no longer a doubt that Sweeney and Hall will cut loose from Connolly and Tweed.

The Citizens' Committee has adopted a report, recommending the commencement of civil and criminal suits against the officials.

Some roughs stoned a street car last night. Several persons were hurt.

Several thousand workmen paraded in the

streets to-day, with flags and banners. They are in favor of the eight-hour system for work. The procession was orderly.

A small cannon, drawn by eight men, was in the line. The cannoniers carried a banner with this inscription: "Eight hours; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

There were ten thousand in line, and an immense number followed on the sidewalks.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.—In consequence of the many rumors circulated, in the face of the denial by the Mayor and physicians of this city it is deemed necessary to reiterate that there is no yellow fever here, nor has there been a single case during the season. The health of this city is unexceptionably good.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—The office of the Duluth Tribune was burned to-day.

## MORE MURDER.

## A Brother-in-Law Cuts the Heart of Another in Two.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on Saturday night last, a fatal tragedy was enacted in the suburbs of Houstonville, Lincoln county, Kentucky, between two brothers-in-law, named respectively Mike Collings and Matt Cullen, contractors on a new turnpike from Standford to Houstonville. In company with another man, by the name of Moore, they went to a point on the new turnpike to decide as to the future work. Upon returning, the party stopped at a little grog-shop near the limits of Houstonville, where they imbibed rather freely of bad whisky, and soon after leaving this place Collings and Cullen engaged in a dispute, which came to blows, and this resulted in Collings thrusting a huge knife into Cullen's chest, thence with a side slash cut the heart in two.

More, the only witness to the tragedy, viewing the dead body of Cullen, went to town to give information. After doing which, the Sheriff summoned a posse of men, who visited the scene and found Collings down upon his knees over the body of his victim, weeping at the fearful consequence of a sudden passion. The murderer was arrested and placed in jail at Standford. The remains of the murdered man were carefully embalmed, and yesterday morning were brought to Standford to Lebanon, where they will be buried. His family are residents of that city.

The parties to this tragedy are both spoken of in terms of praise, with the exception only of their drinking proclivities, which they indulged whenever opportunity and time allowed. Both were men of family.—*Courier-Journal*.

## L. L. MEIR, of Athens, Alabama, was

killed by Kuklux on Saturday last. This is the seventh man that has been killed there within the space of two months. Democratic papers of that State say they have no outrages.

THAT TIDAL WAVE.—The great "tidal wave" which some papers have "evolved from their inner consciousness" as to take place on October 6th, and have credited to Agassiz as a prediction, as creating quite as much interest on some parts of our Atlantic coast as the second advent prognostications of Cummings and Miller. It is less than a month to the time when this great rush of waters will be upon us, from Florida to Maine, and it is high time we were making preparations to receive it. On another similar occasion, namely, the first great deluge, our ancestor, Noah, had a warning of many years. Considering, therefore, the extent of the expected flood, our notice is a very short one. According to the alleged calculations of the learned professor, this wave is to sweep the whole Atlantic coast, "to the height of fifty feet more, on the right side of the fifth or morning of the sixth of October."

We should think some folks along the shore would be likely to get wet, under the circumstances. Will not the "great deep give up" much that is buried beneath its turbid waters on the occasion? What is to be the effect upon the harbor of Baltimore, especially Jones's falls and our odoriferous basin? Will the basin give up the mysterious and gaseous deposits which cover its bottom to the extent of four or five feet, and thus save the cost of much mud machine operations during the winter? If so, let the tidal wave come right along.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Dio Lewis does not believe in cod-liver oil and whisky for consumption. He tells us that consumption is a disease of the system, which is specially developed in the system, by whatever means, the general vitality that the cure is to be found in a cold, bracing climate, exercise in the open air, vigorous friction of the skin, a very plain, nutritious, unstimulating diet, with cold water for drink, plenty of sunshine, sleep and a hopeful, brave temper. "With such treatment, and an utter abandonment of drugs, whisky, cod-liver oil, and other kindred barbarisms, one-half of all who die of consumption would live on, and many with large ulcers in their lungs would recover."

## The Habes Corpus Case.

The interest in the *habes corpus* case now being argued before Judge Trigg is attracting much attention. Attorney General Heiskell continued the argument yesterday morning, at the conclusion of which Hon. Henry S. Foote again argued the case in a masterly manner until the hour of adjournment yesterday evening. He will resume again this morning when the Court meets. The courtroom was densely crowded yesterday, while he was speaking, and we have heard the effort spoken of as one of the ablest that has ever been made at this Bar. He has mastered his case, and seems not only to understand it but to be thoroughly in earnest. His energy on the important Lincoln and his tribute to Federal soldiers is spoken of as eloquent in the highest degree.

## Plan of Office.

We saw yesterday at the office of J. H. Galaher, a beautiful drawing of the plan of an office to be built inside Messrs. Cowan, McClung & Co.'s new house, at the eastern extremity of the two north rooms. It will be shut off from the main saloons by a partition of paneled eight feet high, with large plates of ground glass, and executed in the finest ornamental style. The construction of the office will be in unison with the magnitude of the building.

Trying to do business without advertising, is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

Always feed your labors as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

## BANK OF TENNESSEE.

## An Interesting Legal Decision.

## The State Authorities Vindicated.

A suit of the State of Tennessee against William H. Ballew and Thomas A. Cleage, et al., has been pending for some time in the Courts of the State, involving important law and interesting questions of fact. The case was decided yesterday morning. The opinion was prepared and commenced by Hon. Jas. T. Shieles, Special Judge. We give the following synopsis of it following in many places the opinion verbatim.

It begins with a recital of pleadings as follows:

The State of Tennessee filed the original bill in this case in October, 1864. It charges that W. H. Ballew, as President, and Thomas A. Cleage, as Cashier of Branch Bank of Tennessee at Athens, were responsible for the safe keeping of its funds for 1863. That in September 1863 they removed its assets South with the rebel army, and that through this removal and subsequent speculation much of the Bank property was lost.

The bill charges that the assets sent South and squandered consisted of \$58,822.45 in coin; \$753,909 in bank notes and other money; notes discounted, &c., \$132,567.66; domestic bills of exchange \$219,080. The bill charges that Cleage invested portions of this money in cotton, sugar, &c., and profited thereby.

The cause was heard at Athens and a decree rendered against Ballew, Cleage and other sureties for \$10,840.06 and costs of the cause.

The Special Judge, in his opinion, said the case was one that ought to be disposed of here upon its merits without further litigation.

Passing over the dry legal questions, he said: "The bill contains grave charges against the defendants that are not sustained." "Cleage denies that any of the assets were squandered or speculated upon and the opinion says 'we are satisfied that the Bank officers at Athens were not guilty of any fraudulent intent and acted in good faith. Indeed, we feel constrained to say that this record discloses in the conduct of Cleage an illustration of fidelity and honesty in a fiduciary capacity rarely equaled and never surpassed.'"

It appears from the record that Cleage took South with him, principally Co. federal securities and evidences of debt, and commercial paper based on Confederate scrip." After he reached Georgia the specie that had previously been sent to Nashville was forwarded to him, and that "he loaned \$50,000 of it to R. T. Wilson & Co., who executed an obligation to place that amount in American coin in the Bank of Liverpool to the credit of the Bank of Tennessee; that at the close of the year the property of the bank, except the said obligation of Wilson & Co., that remained in the hands of Cleage, passed into the custody of the United States military authorities, and by them was delivered to the government of the State at Nashville." It further appears that after the war, Mr. Thomas Callaway, being in Nashville, and learning of the fact that Cleage was to be arrested and held to account for the bank property, proposed in lieu to pay to Gov. Brownlow \$50,000 in United States Treasury notes in discharge of R. T. Wilson & Co.'s obligation. This proposition Governor Brownlow declined. Callaway seeing Samuel Hunt at Nashville, told him that if he could induce the authorities to accept his proposition he would make him a nice present. Some time after, Gov. Brownlow, believing that Cleage was insolvent and permanently removed from the State, agreed with Callaway to accept his proposition, saying that it was better for the State to take this than to lose all. Accordingly Callaway paid the \$50,000, and with Cleage's permission, took from the State a receipt in full. It appears, says the opinion, that at this time peace was at a premium of 43 cents in New York, and that Wilson & Co. afterwards paid Callaway the full amount of \$50,000 in gold, "who thereby realized a large profit by the transaction."

Callaway says in his testimony that Gov. Brownlow and Mr. Fletcher, Secretary of State, both believed Cleage insolvent, and thought they would save the State \$50,000 by the trade. Callaway says he considered he risked much by the trade, and that a desire to befriend Cleage and the belief that Wilson & Co. would pay in gold, induced him to make the proposition. He says "that Gov. Brownlow's connection with the matter was only as above stated; to witness knowledge, he had no interest in the matter further than as Governor of the State." Callaway says he paid Hunt \$3,600 for his aid in this matter and for other services rendered in many ways. But says the opinion: "Of this transaction with Hunt and the division of profits with other persons, it further appears the Governor was not informed, for he says he knew of no reward or compensation being given to him, and that at the time he testified, he did not believe that any had been received."

The record completely exonerates Gov. Brownlow and the State authorities, and as Judge Shields personally said to us, "there is nothing in the case to implicate them."

The amount of specie in the bank in August, 1863, was \$58,822.11. Most of this was sent to Nashville, and afterwards loaned to Wilson & Co., as stated. The "available assets, inclusive of specie and real estate, at the time Cleage went South, was \$173,851.41." The total assets taken South, of all kinds, was \$1,341,788.85. The total amount turned over to the State authorities at Nashville was \$1,381,458.25.

The Court, after a full consideration of all the facts, conclude that the Bank officers were guilty of no fraud or wrong, and that the State authorities were right in making the transaction with Callaway, believing, as they honestly did at the time, that Cleage was insolvent and could not pay out what he owed the State; and further, that United States money was legal tender, and that Cleage would have the right to pay in that money finally. The Court reverse the judgment of the Court below and pass such judgment as they think the whole case demands. They refuse to hold Cleage liable for the premium on the \$58,822.11 in coin that belonged to the Bank, for \$50,000, as stated before, was paid in currency by Callaway. But they hold him responsible for the \$7,878.13 for the specie not returned and \$3,600 for notes of Bank of Tennessee not returned, and credit him with a reasonable compensation for services while bond assets were in his hands and order a decree for this

amount. As the State failed to sustain its charges in the bill the Courts ordered a decree against it for all the costs of the cause.

The record shows that Thomas Callaway realized on the purchase of the Wilson & Co. gold not \$20,000, but as he was not before the Court in any way as a party no action was taken as to this part of the case.

## Governor Brown's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

Special dispatch to the Republican Banner.

PULASKI, Sept. 11, 1871. The beautiful residence occupied by Gov. John C. Brown in this place, was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

Governor Brown was not at home at the time. Mrs. Brown was asleep when the fire broke out, and had some difficulty in making her escape.

A negro woman who cooked for the family was dangerously injured in attempting to get out of the house, by a beam falling on her head.

But little of the furniture was saved. The house had been recently purchased by W. J. Parkes, Cashier of the National Bank of Pulaski, and was insured for two thousand, five hundred dollars.

A dispatch from Governor Brown to his brother, ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, says:

"I saved most of the contents in a badly damaged condition. The loss, I hope, is covered by insurance. I will move at once into the house I purchased from Mr. Simonton."

## Thurman Exposed.

But how fatally inaccurate is the statement of Senator Thurman that "we (the Democrats) never made any objection to the 13th Amendment." Upon the adoption of the joint resolution by Congress submitting the 13th Amendment to the States in the Senate, the Democratic Senators voted "Nay," and in the House of Representatives the vote was 116 Republicans and 56 Democrats against the resolution. Pendleton, Cox, Noble, Fink, O'Neill, Bliss, Morris and White, Democrats from Ohio, each voted against the resolution, and no Democrat from Ohio for it. Thus it will be seen that Democrats in Congress voted almost solid against abolishing slavery in the United States. The few who voted for the amendment, it will be remembered, were denounced by Democrats, from the stump and through the press, as bribed apostates. How wide of the truth, then, is the Senator's statement.—*Gen. Keefer's Speech*.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$500,000. \$500,000.

## Real Estate Distribution

OF MEMPHIS, FOR 1871.

Drawing October 31, 1871.

SHARES \$5 EACH.

## \$467,000 IN REAL ESTATE!

\$38,400 IN PERSONAL PROPERTY!

28 Valuable Realities, embracing among the most important pieces, the new Memphis Theatre, costing \$55,000, now under rent for \$3,000; a \$32,000 Plantation, eighty and one-half acres, with a fine residence, costing \$4,000 to \$5,000; desirable Business Property, \$40,000; splendid Building Sites: Suburban Homes; 28 Prizes in Personal Values, Diamonds, Watches, Silver Plate, Pianos, &c., &c.

## NOTICE.

All the shares unsold at the time of distribution will be surrendered and their corresponding numbers not altered. The shareholders will be notified by mail, and a ticket, thus guaranteeing the shareholders the full control.

PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Managers.

For information and shares, apply to W. H. WILSON, Knoxville, Sept. 13, 1871—till Oct. 31.

## Non-Resident Notice.

Alexander Bishop et al, vs Zion Bishop et al, heirs of

It appearing from the petition, in the petition, in this case, that the following named persons are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, to-wit: John Lucas and his wife, Monroe Parsons and his wife, Lucinda Parsons, John Parsons and his wife, Nancy Parsons, James Munsey and his wife, Nancy Munsey, Joseph Crutch and his wife, Ursula Crutch, Jonathan Bishop, James Bishop, Mattie W. Bishop, Alexander Bishop, Jackson Bishop, Zion Bishop, Rebecca Bishop, Demith Bishop, Lavina Bishop, Francis D. Bishop and Emily Bishop, of whom the last five are minors; it is therefore ordered by the County Court of Knox county, Tennessee, that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in Knoxville, for the above named parties to appear at the November term of the County Court of said county, to be held for the county of Knox at the court house in Knoxville on the first Monday of November, 1871, and make defense to said petition, or the same will be taken ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. A. Blang, Clerk of said Court, at office in Knoxville, this first Monday in September, 1871.

Sept. 13, 1871—dlw3.

## NOTICE.

## Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 23, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 3000, inclusive of \$30 each,

1 to 4372, " " 100 "

1 to 4001, " " 500 "

1 to 7404, " " 1000 "

And Registered Bonds of the same Act:

1 to 595, inclusive of \$50 each.

1 to 4103, " " 100 "

1 to 1899, " " 300 "

1 to 8605, " " 1000 "

1 to 2955, " " 5000 "

1 to 2905, " " 10000 "

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers above) is one hundred million (\$100,000,000) dollars, Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the serial designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

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## Drugs and Medicines.

## SIMMONS' LIVER

The symptoms of liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general move, some alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

## DR. SIMMONS' Liver Regulator,

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and known for the most part to be one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. It taken regularly and permanently it is

## SURE TO CURE

## REGULATOR.

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, indigestion, biliousness, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pain in the bowels, pain in the back, head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Druggists, Macon, Georgia.

Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.25.

For sale by all Druggists, and by wholesale at T. C. HUNTER'S, Knoxville, march-14ly

1840.....TO.....1871

## FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS

## PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to America, and is the most constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

## PAIN KILLER was the First and is the Only Permanent Pain Reliever.

Since the PAIN KILLER was first introduced, and met with such unsurpassed sale, many Liniments, Ointments and other remedies have been offered to the public, but not one of them has ever attained the truly enviable standing of the PAIN KILLER.

## WHY IS THIS SO?

It is because DANIS' PAIN KILLER is what it claims to be—a Reliever of Pain.

## Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from Internal Pain, twenty or thirty drops in a little water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few minutes it cures Croup, Spasms, Heart-Burn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, &c.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevail, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Every housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfaction, relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not be misled by cheap imitations. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

25 Directions accompany each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.

## J. N. HARRIS &amp; CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.

FOR SALE BY E. J. SANFORD & CO., KNOXVILLE, T. C. HUNTER, CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS, "

## WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH

Please Read the Following Letter

From a Motient Druggist?

ROBERT VERNON, D.D., April 29, 1871.

MESSES J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Gentlemen—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balm to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has suffered with consumption for several years, and that she could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing she could not procure relief for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing she could not procure relief for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing she could not procure relief for her, but all to no avail.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM is without doubt the most expectorant remedy ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

25 Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For Sale by E. J. SANFORD & CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS, "

## Insure Against Fire!

MUNSON & BAILEY, General Fire Insurance Agents.

WE represent the following named Companies